

MAINE FARMER AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.

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THE MAINE FARMER

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1835.

Disease of the Heart in Sheep.

A worthy old Ewe, belonging to the flock of E. Wood, Esq. in this town, fell sick a month or two ago, and grew lean and poor. Her owner finding that her death was inevitable, killed her and subjected her, as every flock owner should in similar cases, to dissection and examination. The following items of the *post obit* examination have been obligingly furnished by him. She was quite old and with lamb—finding that she was sick and failing, he separated her from the rest of the flock and fed her alone, still she grew leaner and more feeble, although her appetite continued, and finally she was killed. Every part of the body and intestines had a healthy appearance. But on the examination of the heart it was found to be in a dropsical state. The heart case contained more than a gill of watery fluid, and one lobe was found to be weak, flabby, diminished in size, and evidently wasting away. There was no paleness of the eye—the skin had begun to grow pale a little—appetite continued moderately good, and the stomach was full when she was killed. The owner considers the disease a species of the rot, what he calls “misplaced rot” and states that it is the third case that he has had in his flock in the course of a few years.

Spring.

This is the season of preparation—of girding up the loins for action. A season full of hope and animation and activity. Nature seems as if she were bursting the searments of the tomb and coming forth in robes of regenerated beauty. The whole animated world wakes from the slumbers of winter and goes forth with joy and gladness and begins the work of the season. Slothful indeed, and insensible must that person be, who does not hear with pleasure and profit the ten thousand tongues that are inviting him to join them in the work of this busy and exhilarating season. And how is it with farmers? All ready to “go ahead”? or have your limbs become too torpid and inert to commence the necessary operations before going into the details of your spring’s work? Are your oxen in good plight, or have you laid in a stock of brad awls, to put in the tip of your goad sticks to act as a stimulus to get them used to goadings before fly time? We trust that you are all ready—your oxen as fat and as sleek as moles—your chains all

sound—your yokes all good and strong, and a spare bow or two laid away in case of accidents—your ploughs and your harrows all in good order, and your cart in trim for its business, with its axletree well greased so as to move as still as a mouse, and not alarm the neighborhood by its screams of distress while quarrelling with a dry and heated box? If so you will move along quietly, at least while at work. How are your sheep? Ticks all smoked or snuffed to death? and the lambs—do they look as if they were well to live and felt satisfied with their new state of existence, or are they shivering and shaking by the side of a wretched mother—one moment tugging and bunting an empty apology for an udder, and the next dodging under a briar bush to escape the crows? And your cattle and calves, and colts and horses—are their winter jackets off, or has it got set so fast upon a hidebound carcass that it bids fair to shelter them from the frosts of another year? And the vermin—in plain English, lice,—are they strangers upon them, or have they taken a life lease of the premises, or hold their homestead by inheritance and right of possession? If so, and you will take the trouble to read the next paragraph, we will tell you how to get rid of them.

Lice on Cattle and a new way to Kill them.

For some wise reason or other, it has pleased Providence to create a set of animals in the shape of what are commonly called lice, to live upon other animals. These are oftentimes troublesome to farmers. An animal infested with them cannot thrive, keep him ever so well, as another animal kept in the same way that is not infested with them. The natural history, that is, the habits and characteristics of these animals is not well understood—how long they are in the egg—for they are oviparous—how long it is before they come to maturity and can propagate—how many eggs a female can lay at a time—how long they live if not molested—what they like best and what they hate worst—are questions which every farmer ought to know how to answer, and which we doubt if one in the world can answer. Farmers have different modes of destroying them. *Unguentum*, or *angustum* as we Yankees too often say, will kill them and oftentimes the cattle too. It is a preparation of mercury and a poison. Bacon fat will kill them, and so will almost any grease that gets on to them. Tobacco juice will kill the old ones and hatch the eggs if put on warm, to our certain knowledge, and oftentimes make the animal tobacco sick—no very pleasant feeling. All these preparations are somewhat troublesome to apply, especially the tobacco juice, because the beast must be *sopped* in the gravy of the Indian weed.

We have been informed that Capt. John Haines of Readfield, has discovered what to us, is a new remedy, and we presume is so to others. It is simply the application of *tar* in a few spots about the body of the animal troubled with them, and it proves sure destruction to them. If this is a fact the discovery is a very important one.

Horticultural Register.

This periodical was received promptly on the first day of the month, and contains as usual a variety of matter interesting to the Horticulturist.—The first article is upon the *Gladiolus Cardinalis* with an elegant plate. This will please the cultivator of flowers, and we wish that there were none worse employed, than in such harmless and pleasing business.

II. On the Cultivation of the Cypress Vine and other tender annual plants. This is also valuable to the above class of people.

III. Is an article from the pen of Gen. Dearborn on the cultivation of the milk weed or silk weed as some call it. He recommends the young shoots of it as a substitute for asparagus. We have in a former number of our paper recommended this common plant to the notice of our farmers—perhaps there is no individual plant growing among us that has so many valuable properties—and yet there is none more neglected. The cause undoubtedly is—it is too common. It has been thrown too profusely in our path. If we had to send to China for it and nurse it with care and labor, we should consider it invaluable.

IV. Importance of Experimental Horticulture. A very sensible paper, containing hints worth the attention of the farmer as well as the gardener—for instance, “The importance of correctly determining the distances from each other at which vegetables may be most advantageously planted, cannot be doubted, if each individual plant should occupy half a square foot more space than is sufficient to secure for it all the food, shelter, light and air which it requires to attain perfection, a large proportion of every acre so cropped must prove wholly unproductive, and if on the contrary, less than is required be afforded, the produce of the acre will be materially diminished.”

V. On the Grape and the Manufacture of Wine. An excellent paper, and we hope to give it entire to our readers soon.

VI & VII. On Hedges—various shrubs are recommended, among others the white thorn, one or two species of which are very common in Maine, especially the white thorn, so called, (*Crataegus Crus Galli*) and it grows well too in all sorts of soils and all sorts of situations.

VIII. Rose Bugs—This troublesome *chap* is common in Massachusetts, and we hope that he will stay there. We have never seen him in Maine, though we have a host of his *cousins*. If we mistake not, he is a *curelio*, and if disturbed will curl in his snout, shut up his eyes, fold up his arms and “make believe dead.” The writer recommends to shake the bush, and when they have all fallen apparently as dead as door nails—call the hens who will pick them up, and they’ll *find themselves dead* in reality.

IX. Notices of the newest and best fruits and vegetables—a good catalogue.

X. *Pinus Lambertiana*—a notice of a new pine that grows on the coast of California.

XI. Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

XII. Gardener’s Work for April.

For the Maine Farmer.

Indian Corn.

MR. HOLMES:—In No. 8 of vol. 3, of your valuable publication, I noticed a piece from your valuable, useful, and generally very lucid correspondent, who uniformly signs the initials of his own proper name, as I am informed, J. H. J. on the subject of the culture of Indian corn in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts formerly, when the science of agriculture and the application of manure in the several states of it were not as well understood as they now are. He mentions that a certain piece of land was manured partly from what we call new manure taken from the stable—the droppings from the stock the winter previous to its being put under the corn in the hill, and that some portion of the land or corn was alike manured from fermented manure, the droppings of sheep; & altho' the latter caused the corn to appear much the most prosperous in the early part of the season, yet at harvest time the ears were really worth less, while that manured with new manure was tolerably good. Now I wish him to be so obliging as to inform whether he apprehends the difference was wholly occasioned by using the new manure, or because one portion of it was from the droppings of sheep. I am aware that some of my neighbors believe that if a ton of hay be eaten by sheep, the droppings therefrom will be worth less for manure when compared with the same quantity of hay or vegetables eaten and dropped from other ruminating animals, and the piece referred to seems to favor the same idea, and encourages them in what I believe to be an error. I suppose that a ton of hay, or any quantity of vegetables eaten by sheep will make as much and as valuable manure as though eaten by other ruminating animals, if due care be taken to keep it from exhalation—as it is a fine manure it may require more care in this particular to prevent it from manuring the atmosphere instead of the land. I am a great friend of the use of new manure at all times, especially for the Indian corn crop, turned under the sod, *there* it seems to undergo a fermenting process the whole season, and warms and saturates the soil as needed for the corn. I have no idea of entering into any altercation with your so frequent and valuable correspondent, but merely with the utmost urbanity to make enquiry of him as to his ideas, which I think he left a little in the dark. As to his P.S. below the same piece, where he names your correspondent W. and calls some of his remarks "palaver," I should think one correspondent might, if he tried, censure another in terms less bitter, but of this J. H. J. will judge on reflection.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Hot Beds.

Hot Beds, we are aware, are very little employed by farmers; yet many would employ them, we believe, if they knew how to construct and manage them. The expense is trifling. They are employed to raise early salads, early cabbage plants, and cucumbers, and to bring forward plants of other garden products, as tomatoes, egg plants, flowers, &c. and which may be transplanted into the open ground as soon as the season will permit. By means of hot beds, under ordinary management, salads may be had for the table in April or May, cucumbers in May and June, and cabbage and other plants in May, or earlier if desired. There is no specific rule for making a hot bed, yet we will give such directions as will enable those who wish, to make an experiment of their use.

The first thing is to obtain, say three sashes which are usually about 6 feet long by 3 or 4 inches broad. They consist of a stout frame made of plank, with five longitudinal astragals or strips, for the glass to rest upon without any cross pieces, so

that each sash will contain six strips of glass, six inches broad, which lap slightly, to throw off the rain. These are the most common form, though the size is not material. Whatever may be the size of the sash, a frame generally made of plank, must be provided to fit two or three of them, with strips running from front to rear, for the sash to slide upon. The frame may be from 14 to 13 inches on the back side, and about 7 inches less in front, so as to give the glass, when on it, a slope nearly at right angles with the rays of the meridian sun. Having thus a frame and sashes, lay down the former in the place designed for the hot bed, mark out a space extending round the frame 8 to 12 inches, and take out the earth from the enclosed space to the depth of 12 to 15 inches, and fill this with unfermented horse dung, separated and equally distributed with a fork, and raise the dung at least 18 inches above the surface of the ground. Put on to this the frame and the glass, and in a short time a rapid fermentation will take place. In two or three days, the dung may be covered with four to six inches of good earth, and if cucumbers are intended to be planted, a hole should be made in the manure under each sash of four or six inches, for the hills, that the depth of earth may be ten or twelve inches. Whenever the violence of the heat has sufficiently subsided, which will be in two or three days more, seeds may be planted, which will appear above ground in 24 or 48 hours. Care must be taken to raise the upper ends of the sash occasionally, to let off the heated air, and to draw them partially down, after the plants are up, when the weather is mild, and to cover the glass with a mat when it is cold, and during a meridian sunshine, to protect the plants from the frost and sun. The middle of March or the first of April is early enough to prepare a hot bed for plants designed to be transplanted into the open ground.—*N. Y. Cultivator.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

Culture of Ruta Baga.

The following is an account of the method I pursued in the cultivation of Ruta Baga. I sowed 3-4 of an acre, the most of which had been well manured the year preceding—soil, a deep sandy loam. The land was ploughed three times, and then thrown into low ridges about 20 inches apart. These were smoothed down with a hoe, and a man followed with a sharpened stick to make a light drill in the top of the ridge. The seed was sown in these drills with a tin cup, which had two small holes punched in the bottom—in the top was fixed a tight wooden cover, to which was attached an upright handle two feet in length. The sower should walk at an even pace, shaking the cup gently. A boy followed with a light roller, which completed the work. Several rows were sown on the ridges as they were left by the plough, and no difference could be observed between them and the others. A rain, however, following the sowing. Had it continued dry, I doubt whether these rows would have succeeded as well as the others. I used a pound of seed. This, I am aware, would be considered a great deal; but the cost of the seed is trifling in comparison with the value of the privilege of having a plant just where we want it. As soon as they were in the rough leaf, I thinned them out at from eight to twelve inches distance from each other.

1334. EXPENSE OF CULTIVATION.		DR.
4 mo. 26—Ploughing, 2-8 of a day, 12s.		\$1 00
6 " 2 Do. do. 12s.		1 00
" 30 Do. 1-2 day 12s.		75
" " " Riding, 1-4 12s.		38
" " " 1-2 day, sowing, three men and one boy,		1 25
Seed, 1 lb.		1 00
7 " 22—Weeding and thin'g, 12 days, 5s.		7 50
" " 31—Weeding, 2 1-2 days		1 56
8 " 16 Do 1 1-2 days, 5s.		94
11 " 8—Drawing from the ground, 5 days,		3 12
Covering, 1 day,		62
Interest on land at \$50 per acre,		1 75
		\$20 87

Cr.

By 40 bushels, sold at 2s. \$10 00
486 do. certainly worth 1s. 60 75

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of every man been answered to the restraining or giving rain to water the earth? Who is it that gives us fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with gladness?

Now, Messrs Editors, if you think the above hints will be subservient to the farmer's interest, you may give them a place in your paper; or if not, commit them to the flames. **THEOPHILUS FARMER.**

From the Genesee Farmer.

On Draught.—No. VI.

The consideration of Canal Boats, as vehicles of conveyance, occupied more time and space than I had at first intended, and yet, with all its prolixity, the subject was but barely commenced. I should be much gratified for further discussion and elucidation by some more able pen than my own, especially as there seems to be a prevailing disposition throughout our country to relinquish Canals in favor of Railroads. For the present, I must leave the subject, and proceed to the consideration of some of the other vehicles ordinarily in use.

Sleds, or sledges, were doubtless among the earliest inventions of man for the conveyance of burthens, but it will be unnecessary for me to go back to the primitive ages, and trace the gradations of improvement which have followed these simple vehicles through a period of 4,000 years up to our more perfect wheel carriages. It is sufficient for us to know, that however high they may have been once estimated, their use is now almost wholly abandoned as a means of conveyance. But notwithstanding the immense friction incurred in their use, there are cases where they may be used with convenience and even advantage. When heavy loads are to be moved for short distances, over uneven, rocky ground, or through low and boggy places, a resort to sleds or sledges seems to be desirable, although the power required to draw them will be four or five times greater than that required for an equally loaded cart upon a common road.

The draught of a sledge over a rocky or uneven surface is found to be about one fifth of the load, so that to draw a ton weight will require a force of traction of about 400 lbs. Upon common roads the friction will be much greater, and of course the force of traction increased; they are therefore unfit for use, except in special cases.

The use of sleds and sleighs upon ice and snow, however, presents far different claims. We all know the advantage thus gained; and this facility of movement depends upon precisely the same principles, as their increased resistance when drawn over a gravelly surface. In the one case, the friction is enormously increased by the contact of grinding surfaces; and in the other as wonderfully diminished by the peculiar qualities of ice; so that the same force of traction will move more than double the weight which it would, even upon wheels. The grand desideratum, in all cases of draught, is to get rid of, or overcome resistance, and it matters not whether this is accomplished through the intervention of ice or wheels. In all cold climates, sleds are in constant and general use, and the depth of winter is the season for transporting merchandize.

Another process in overcoming friction, is in the use of rollers. These constitute perhaps the most perfect relief to moving substances, inasmuch as their motion is attended with the least friction. There are three kinds of rollers which are in frequent use; the perfect cylinder, the cylinder with increased extremities, and the ball.

If a cylinder, and the plane on which it moves, could be made perfectly hard and unyielding, it is easy to see that no increase of weight upon the cylinder could in the least degree increase the friction; for the contact of a circle with a straight line being only a point, the contact of a series of circles, or a cylinder with a plane, can only be a line. It matters not, therefore, whether the weight be more or less, in the case supposed, as the point of contact must always be simply a line. But in practice, no such perfection can be obtained, and in the use of rollers we are subjected to all the resistance inseparable from unevenness of surface and the yielding of materials.

Another difficulty exists in their practical use to wit, the constant supply of rollers necessary in front of the moving body. This is caused by the weight's advancing at twice the rate of the roller; for it is easily shown, that the point of contact with the weight, always moves with twice the velocity of the centre of the roller, and as the velocity of the cen-

ter, is that of the roller, so the velocity of the point of contact, is that of the weight.

Nor are these difficulties at all diminished in the use of balls; for though they move in grooves and are easily handled, they nevertheless require to be constantly renewed in front of the moving body, and must yield more or less under pressure.

The cylinder with increased extremities, is somewhat preferable to the others, inasmuch as the weight being placed on its small central part, will not gain so rapidly on the roller; for the ends which come in contact with the ground being larger, and operating something like the wheel and axle, will move with more than half the velocity of the weight and consequently a less number of rollers will be necessary. But after all, the use of the roller must be confined to short distances, and when a reduction of resistance is of more importance than time or space.

We next come to the consideration of *wheels*, and it is hardly necessary to say, that they fully obviate all the objections and difficulties incidental to the use of the roller and sledge. Nothing could be better adapted to the use for which they are intended, and no contrivance has ever been found to supplant them. During a period of more than 3000 years, they have been constructed upon principles precisely the same as at the present time; and though they have undergone every variety of shape and form, they have all depended upon the simple principle of the section of a cylinder, revolving upon a fixed axle. Connected with the subject of draught, their object is to relieve friction, and thereby diminish the necessary force of traction. To effect this, they transfer the friction which would take place between a moving body and the surface over which it moves, to the smooth, oiled peripheries of the axis and box; while they at the same time, possess a mechanical advantage for overcoming obstacles proportioned to the squares of their diameters.

But as their particular adaptedness to relieve friction must depend upon their form and construction, it will be necessary to elucidate our subject, to consider the advantages and disadvantages of the various forms of wheels, and the channels upon which they move.

The theory of the wheel is very simple. It being a circle, and supposing it to move upon a level plane the center will always remain at the same height, and consequently move parallel to the plane. If, then, a weight is attached to its centre, this weight will also move in a straight line, and continue so to do, as long as motion is communicated to the wheel. If, therefore, there is nothing in the mode of attaching the weight to this center, to impede its revolution, we should only have to examine into the force necessary to turn the wheel; but in practice the weight cannot revolve with the wheel, but must rest upon an axle passing through its center; and it is therefore the friction created by the pressure of the weight and axle upon the lower surface of the aperture, which is the source of resistance. Now this friction bears the same proportion to the force necessary to be applied, as the radius of the axle does to the radius of the wheel, and therefore the force which is necessary to overcome this resistance is *inversely as the radius or diameter of the wheel*, or in other words, the draught will diminish exactly in proportion as the diameter of the wheel is increased.

But the exact amount of resistance occasioned by this friction, will depend upon the nature of the substances in contact at the axle, as well as upon the dimensions of the wheel and axle. Metals and polished surfaces are found to be best adapted to this purpose, and will also bear the greatest pressure without injury.

Now the friction in such cases, where the parts are properly greased, amounts to about one-sixth of the weight; and if the diameter of the wheel is to that of the axle as 18 to 1, which is a common proportion, then the whole resistance arising from friction at the axle, will be equal to 1-6 of 1-18, which is equal to 1-108. Therefore, to move a ton weight, would only require a force of about 18 1-2 lbs., and as friction is not increased by velocity, the same force would only be requisite at all velocities. But in practice, the friction at the axle is but a small portion of the resistance we have to encounter. The impediments upon roads, the yielding of materials and the circumstances of the load, all have an important influence upon the draught. But as the friction at the axle must always remain about the

same, to obtain the whole draught of a carriage, we should only have to ascertain the resistance arising from these other sources. But in doing this, there is great difficulty, and to exemplify the matter, I will state the result of some experiments made in England, to ascertain the difference of resistance upon different kinds of roads.

A light four-wheeled wagon, weighing with its load 1,000 lbs., was repeatedly drawn upon different kinds of roads, and the average result was as follows:

<i>Description of Road.</i>	<i>Force of traction required to move the wagon.</i>
Turnpike road—hard, dry,	30 1-2 lbs.
Do. dirty,	39 "
Hard, compact loam,	53 "
Ordinary cross road,	106 "
Turnpike road—new gravelled,	143 "
Loose, sandy road,	204 "

The friction at the axles, which were of wood, was, of course, nearly constant, and probably absorbed at 1-80 of the weight, or 12 1-2 lbs. of the force of traction, leaving for the resistance caused by the road, as follows:

Turnpike road—hard, dry,	18 lbs.
Do. dirty,	26 1-2 "
Do. new gravelled,	134 1-2 "
Loose, sandy road,	191 1-2 "

So that in the last case, the portion of draught caused by the state of the road, was ten times as great as on a good hard turnpike, and about fifteen times as great as that which arose from friction at the axles. The most of the roads in this country will come nearer to the two last, than to either of the others, so that we may fairly estimate the average draught upon most of the roads in this State to be at least ten times the amount caused by the friction at the axles. It would be hopeless to attempt to remedy this, by increasing the size of the wheels; we must, therefore, have some reference to their form, which more or less influences the state of the roads.

QUERCUS.

Turkey Tracks.

A slab of red sandstone was pointed out to us the other day, which had impressed upon it to the depth of about half an inch, four indentations, bearing a precise resemblance to the tracks of a turkey. The corresponding upper slab was also shown us, which also bore four tracks standing out from the surface, and which evidently had fitted in to the indentations of its mate with the utmost accuracy. The fair inference was, that two antediluvian turkeys or other birds of similar structure, had raced over this stone at some period in one of the earliest of the long ages which were consumed in its deposition and consolidation; thus leaving a trace which remained uninjured while the whole earth's poles were unfixed, & continents were buried in the tide.

The slabs we have been describing were found at Montague, two or three miles this side of Sunderland, on the bank of Connecticut River, a hundred feet above the water.

Indications of the kind above mentioned are found quite often in the new red sandstone formations extending through that part of the valley of the Connecticut River which lies between New Haven and the north line of Massachusetts. Fossil plants have been found in it, according to Hitchcock, at Hadley, at Sunderland, at Hoyt's quarries in Deerfield, and a few rods south of the County jail in this town.

About thirteen years since, the bones of a vertebral animal, about five feet long, were discovered imbedded in the thickness of eighteen feet of sandstone, at East Windsor, in Connecticut. The remains of fish have been discovered in the shale on the banks of the Connecticut at West Springfield, Deerfield and Sunderland. Sunderland is the only place where they can still be procured, and there are found in vast quantities. These fish are such as dwelt neither in lakes, rivers, nor fresh water; but such as are only found in tropical oceans.

The same remarkable facts hold true as to the vegetable fossil remains discovered at Westfield, &c. All go to prove, in the language of the distinguished author of the Massachusetts Geological Report, that "this delightful valley, which now forms so cheering a residence for man, once constituted, and for an immense period, the bottom of a tropical ocean, where gigantic Gorgoneæ, certainly ten, and perhaps twenty feet high, formed coral groves, and Fucoidæ more numerous, flourished."—*Mercury*.

From the New York Cultivator.

Hints on Sheep Husbandry.

Shelter.—It is obvious that housing sheep at night and providing them, during the day, a shelter from the rain and sun, must preserve and improve the wool; and also essentially conduce to the health & preservation of the animal.—*Bakewell.*

I would have sheep winter fed, to the degree of commencing the grass season in good store order, and without having sustained any check, in carcass or wool; and winter sheltered in yards or sheds, as much as the sheep may themselves affect, throughout even the mildest climates of Britain. For neither merino, nor half breed merino lambs, nor indeed those of any other breed, ought to be exposed without some kind of shelter, to the rigors of the winter and early spring; and the sheep, when arrived at their maturity or full strength, will still require the same, with regular and good feeding, if it be intended to force the growth of their fleece, to its utmost weigh, and to preserve the quality in its highest degree of condition and fineness.—*Lawrence.*

One of the completest sheep yards I have seen, is that which Mr. Thurlow has made at Gosfield, partly by means of stubble stalks, but the space well enclosed; a large flock may be under cover or exposed, at their pleasure. In the centre is a thick stubble stack, which forms a double shed. He finds it of incomparable use, inasmuch as he intends to convert all the straw of his large farm into dung, and to leave off buying bullocks for that purpose.—*Author Young.*

The late Gen. Murray's standing folds were equally well contrived, enclosing an area of 57 yards in length, and 20 broad, containing 1,140 square yards. Above 700 ewes were folded in it at night, and for that number it is more than a yard and a half for each sheep. All around it was a shed nine or ten feet wide, and also across the middle, which latter was open on both sides. A rack for hay, placed against the wall, which was boarded surrounded the whole; and another, which was double, to be eaten out of on both sides, stood along the centeral shed: under the rack was a small manger, in which the food was given.—*Ib.*

A cool moderate temperature is more favorable to the production of fine wool, than excessive heat; and were the sheep of Spain, like those of England, unprotected against the effects of climate, I should have no hesitation in saying, that the situation of that country would be, in some respects, worse than that of our own island, and more unfriendly to the growth of a fine even staple. But to the other qualities, the soundness and softness of the fibres, our frequent rains are very prejudicial, unless the sheep be sheltered and protected from their effects.—*Bakewell.*

To preserve all the best qualities of wool in the Spanish breed of sheep, it will be necessary to attend to the three following objects:—The first in importance, is the purity of breed. The next, that the fleece be covered by nature with a copious yolk, or being deficient, that it be supplied by art; nor should the unctuous covering of the wool be absorbed by a mixture with the soil on fallows, or washed away by rain. Lastly, that the sheep be kept dry, sheltered from the extremes of heat and cold, and their quantity of nourishment regulated.—*Ib.*

The bad effects of water on the pile, while growing, may be owing to the readiness with which it mingles with the yolk, and carries off a quantity of that animal soap, which is so necessary to the good quality and even existence of the fleece; for if care be taken to prevent this, by the skilful application of tar mingled with butter, which act as repellants to the water, the wool part of the staple which grew after the mixture was applied, contains a sufficient supply of rich and nutritious yolk, and is a much superior sort of wool to those parts of the pile which have been exposed without protection, to the dripping wetness of the wintry season.—*Luccock.*

Mr. Bakewell is so fully convinced of the utility of greasing, that he advises it immediately after shearing, and again in October. In his opinion, the trouble and expense of it, twice a year, will be well repaid by its beneficial effects upon both the carcass and fleece of the sheep, in every part of Britain. He observes, by the first greasing, the wool will be covered and defended from the action of the soil, when the particles are most pulverized

and active, and it will be kept soft and moist during the parching heats of July and August; and that he has reason to believe, that the top of the staple of a greased fleece, would not become harsh and discolored, which is frequently the case with English wool. Additional and very powerful inducements to spring and summer greasing, are the following:—The ointment destroys the sheep tick, and has a tendency to prevent cutaneous distempers, and to preserve sheep from the stroke of the fly. Farther—a considerable quantity of wool will be saved, which is torn off by sheep when rubbing themselves, in order to allay the irritation of the skin, occasioned by those causes. The ointment resists the action of the moisture more powerfully than could the natural yolk of the wool; and Mr. Bakewell gives an example of the superior warmth and dryness apparently enjoyed by greased sheep, on the mountain sides, where greased and ungreased, browsed together.

The following is given as the Northumberland preparation:—From 16 to 20 pounds butter, are placed over the fire and melted; a gallon of tar is then added, and the mixture is stirred until the two substances are well incorporated, and form a soft, tenacious ointment. The care always necessary in the application of ointments to the sheep, is especially so in this case; for, says Mr. Bakewell, *if the ointment be merely rubbed on the wool, it collects on the top of the staple, attracts and mixes with the soil, and is rather injurious, than beneficial to the fleece.* The staples of the fleece are to be divided with one hand, and the ointment applied to the skin with the finger of the other hand, by which means the ointment is softened by the warmth of the skin, and equally diffused throughout the fleece. The quantity required will in course vary with the size of the sheep, but generally, and in the lighter mode of greasing, one gallon of tar, and 20 lbs, butter will be sufficient for forty or fifty sheep.—*Lawrence.*

An unfavourable change takes place on shorn wool, kept long in a very warm and dry temperature; the fibres become indurated, rigid and elastic, and acquire the properties of the hard wools. The greater the degree of warmth, the more speedily will the effect be produced. Wool which has been shorn three or four years, will not spin or fill so well as when kept only one year. A dry situation is necessary for the preservation of wool, which however at length loses its natural moisture, and becomes hard, wool of limestone districts.—*Bakewell.*

Sheared sheep, turned into a newly mown pasture, their coats attract the short ends of grass left by the seythe, and remain sticking in the bottom of the fleece, until in the end they are rolled up with it. These with any dried vegetable particles, such as hay seed or chaff, falling from the rack into the coat of the sheep, occasion much extra trouble and expense in the manufacture of the wool, since if left, they would be wrought into the substance of the cloth, whence they must be extracted by holes made, to be afterwards repaired at the fulling mill, or by the fine drawer. Hay in racks should be upon the level with the heads of the sheep, and the staves by no means too wide apart, since some sheep, particularly the Spanish, are the most wasteful animals in the world of their provisions.—*Luccock.*

The wool grower is counselled to place no dependence upon accidental and external circumstances, for the production of good fleeces, but to rely entirely and with confidence upon the properties with which nature has endowed his sheep. The perpetuity of animal properties being scarcely anywhere more strikingly exhibited, than in the certainty and regularity with which the parent sheep convey to their offspring their own distinguished characteristics. Breed is of the utmost consequence. It is the basis upon which all the improvements of the flock must be founded; the only source of hope, that attempts to produce fine wool will be followed with success. The kind of wool depends entirely on the species of sheep which bears it, and the soil and its products, or other external circumstances, have no other effect than to vary the quality of the sample, the wool itself still remaining true to its species, long, short, or mixed. Long and universal experience has established the fitness of heavy, coarse woolled sheep for rich grazing grounds and marshes, confining the light and short woolled stock to the hills and higher pastures. Nevertheless, fitness and propriety, not absolute necessity, have given birth to such arrangement; since short and fine wool might be grown in the low grounds,

and long wool in the upper, with an additional expense of winter keeping.—*Lawrence.*

Monthly Strawberry.

New Haven, (Conn.) Jan. 10, 1835.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Farmer—

Sir.—At the proper time for transplanting the *monthly strawberry*, (Spring) I shall forward some to you as you request.

My stock originated from *seed* obtained from plants imported from France. I have also some of the French vines, but they are worthless—that is, they are poor bearers. Those from the *seed* bear very abundantly, unless checked in their growth by severe droughts. In dry weather, therefore, they should be *watered freely*.

The mode of cultivation, which I have found most successful, is to transplant early in the spring, (every spring) parting the bunches into as small portions as practicable, leaving a small root upon each portion. A bunch will furnish about twenty roots. These are set, if in a border for edging, six inches apart—if in a bed, ten inches apart. They are hoed sufficiently to keep down the weeds, and require no other care except watering in dry weather.

The soil should be rather poor. A good coat of *fresh horse manure*, containing a good deal of litter, should be dug in, so as to be *buried about five inches under the surface*. Unfermented manure, with a mixture of straw, thus buried, appears to yield the best supply of food in the latter part of the season, when the plants most require it.

The soil of my garden, is a light sand. Treated as above described, this strawberry produces more (taking the seasons through) than any other I am acquainted with.

I am, sir, with much respect,

yours, &c.

NOYES DARLING.

From the New England Farmer.

MR. FESSENDEN.—If you think the following statement of facts will enrich your weekly paper, and place in every farmer's reach an additional luxury, I shall look for it in your next number.

In consequence of a suggestion dropped in my hearing by an elderly farmer's wife, I took a quantity of string beans from the poles, last summer, (the Agricultural,) prepared them entirely for the pot, spread them on a large table-leaf in the sun, and dried them precisely as apples are dried. When perfectly divested of moisture, they rattle like nutshells, and excited no small degree of ridicule. I bore it quite philosophically, and laid the supposed treasure aside for winter. In February, I ordered a handful put into water at night, to be kept warm till the next day, dropped into them a little pearl ash. The next day I found them *green* and *swollen* almost to their size on the pole. They were boiled three hours, and tasted almost as fresh as if taken fresh from the garden. I had so pleasant a dish of them today, that I wished it possible for you, sir to have shared the luxury with me.

Permit me to say, seamen would find them no less, and I believe more valuable, on long voyages, than dried apples, and the process of drying is the same.

Lancaster, March 12, 1835.

SENEX.

From the Boston Courier.

The Geological Lectures.

The Lectures on Geology, by professor Silliman, given at the Temple, have thus far been wonderfully popular. At the evening course, many persons have been uniformly unable to get seats.

The Lecture on Wednesday evening was a very interesting performance. We will not attempt even a sketch of it. A brief description of GRANITE occupied a portion of the Lecturer's time. Adopting the usual mineralogical arrangement; the common Granite is known to be composed of three minerals—quartz, feldspar and mica. Quartz is the most universal in its distribution. It is diffused throughout our Earth, and is regarded as one of the principle elements that go to stay the ravages to which it is unceasingly exposed. It exists in great varieties, and was much esteemed by the ancients in the manufacture of various articles of utility and ornament. When Nero received intelligence of the revolt which produced his ruin, he is stated to

have dashed to pieces two splendid cups or vases, which cost him a sum equal to 3000 dollars. It is well known that it is highly valued in the hands of the lapidary, at the present day. The beautiful amethyst and the splendid topaz are in its variety.—It enters into the composition of glass of all colors, and has constituted the flint of the pistol which has shot down many a patriot and many a coward. The finest varieties are confined to particular localities. In the Alps of Salzburg, the Tyrol, Switzerland, Dauphiny, Piedmont and Savoy, the richest and largest specimens of the rock crystal are found—and it is stated that upwards of a century ago, there was discovered in Zinkin, a large drusy cavity of these crystals, which yielded 1000 cwt. and produced, even at that early period of geological development, upward of 30,000 dollars. Many portions of the United States afford splendid specimens of rock crystal. In Paris, in Maine, there is a locality, from which the writer abstracted, several years since, a rich specimen of the rose quartz, 18 inches long and seven or eight in diameter.

Feldspar, another mineral found in combination with the Granite, is mainly important for its use in the manufacture of porcelain ware. The porcelain earths are found in many parts of the United States. There is a vein at Chesterfield and Goshen, in this State. In Philadelphia, there is a porcelain manufactory. In China, the manufacture of porcelain was first known. It is there made by the union of two earths, *petuntz* and *kaolin*. The earths are reduced to an impalpable powder, by the proper processes of preparation. The Chinese have ever had the lead in the manufacture of beautiful porcelain ware. It is superior in hardness, strength and durability, to the article produced in any other country. It is stated that they manufacture a rich species, which contains figures that are invisible when the vessels are empty, but which appear in great richness when they are filled with water.

Mica, the other mineral that forms a component part of Granite, is what is vulgarly called, *Isinglass*. It is sometimes found in extended masses, in which are embedded crystals of tourmaline, topaz and garnet. At Zinnwald, in Bohemia, the transparent crystals are found very perfect, most beautifully variegated. The principle use to which Mica has been put, in purposes of utility, has been in the manufacture of lanterns—the making of ornamental boxes—and for affording light in vessels of war, where the concussion of the cannon would break common glass. It is said also that the perfect specimens are used in Siberia, in Mexico and Peru, instead of window glass.

These three minerals, with their varieties, are always found in combination, to form Granite.—Their combinations, of course vary materially in their relative proportions in the diversified species of granite. Granite has heretofore been esteemed by many Geologists as a primary rock, from its having been so frequently found as the prevailing base in the lofty structures which are seen towering in sublime grandeur in almost every portion of our Globe: but the minuter Geological researches have shown it embedded with almost all the variety of the mineral kingdom, in the level plain, where the unvarying luxuriance of the climate, exhibits the rich smile of perpetual summer, and on the cloud capt towers of the mighty Alps, where stern winter reigns in undisputed dominion.

Professor Silliman gave a handsome compliment to Massachusetts. He said she was the first State within his knowledge, that had ever paid from the public treasury for a thorough Geological Survey. It was fitting that she should take the lead here, as she had in numerous other liberal enterprizes; and surely she could not have made a better appropriation, than in aiding forward the development of the rich Geological specimens, embosomed in her territory. He spoke also in terms of high admiration of the scientific labors of Professor Hitchcock in this Geological Survey.

From the Yankee Farmer.

Improvement in Bee Hives.

We have made an improvement in the construction of hives last summer. It is very simple—so much the better. Cut a door in the hive at the usual place, 5 or 6 inches wide in a small hive, and 7 or 8 in a large one, and about an inch and a half high; the upper part should be made perfectly straight by marking it and cutting with a drawing

knife. Put a piece of board into this place, jointed straight, allowing just room enough between it and the board on which the hive sets for the bees to pass conveniently, and allow almost, but not quite sufficient space above for the bees to pass.—By this window bees will be supplied with fresh air, when it is necessary to confine them to their hives by closing the door. If it be thought that this plan allows too much light, the upper aperture may be stopped while the other is open, by laying a piece of board over it supported by a couple of nails driven into the hive on which it is laid; a part of the door may also be stopped if considered necessary.

This improvement costs a mere trifle, and we find that it affords many important advantages, and is applicable to hives of almost every description. We made hives in this manner at first, mostly for the purpose of preventing robberies. When bees are attacked, they frequently join the assailants, go off with them and carry away the honey. We lost 60 or 70 pounds from a hive in that way last fall; we stopped them up a day or two at a time as they appeared to be disturbed by robbers, allowing them a little air; we left them open in October, supposing it to be too cool for them to be molested, and being absent, we supposed that they were robbed in some warm days that occurred in that month. We lost a swarm of bees and about 30 pounds of honey in the same way the fall previous. Hives made in the manner above described may be stopped up at the door for several days, perhaps for several weeks, without injury, as the window will allow them sufficient air for respiration. Hives made in this manner may be safely stopped up, when it is necessary to move them from place to place, or to do any work near the hives, or when any attention is necessary to the hive or others near it; and hives of this construction will not be so liable to suffocation as named in the 4th number, page 6th of this paper, as the snow on the board outside and the dead bees and other matter falling down on the inside, and the water falling upon the board will be much more likely to stop up the door of the hive than the window above. Another important advantage, the bees may be safely confined to their hives during winter and spring until the weather is warm enough for them to go out without injury. We lost several hundred bees last month by their going out on warm days, and becoming chilled so that they could not return. We thought that they would not go out in the winter as we had put boards on the front of the bee-house to prevent their being revived by the sun's shining on the hives. Had it not been for this we should doubtless have lost thousands. They are now confined to their hives where they must remain until they can go abroad with safety.

The greatest disadvantages that we have experienced in managing bees, are done away by adopting the above improvement, and we hope that others will be benefitted by it.

From the New York Cultivator.

Singular application of Grafting.

New-Paltz, Nov. 3, 1834.

Sir,—I have a very valuable apple tree which had the bark eaten off a few inches above the ground by mice, in the winter, and I took the following method to save the tree. I took four small twigs from another tree, and engrafted them below the wound, in the manner of side grafting, and loosening the bark above, bent the twigs and split them under the bark until they came parallel with the body, then covered them well by banking the dirt above the wound and grafts. I left the earth around one season, then cleared it away, and found two had taken. These have commenced to form new bodies, and the tree, from all appearances, is as thrifty as ever, and the twigs have grown in two years to the bigness of your thumb.

I am, dear sir, your humble servant,
ABRAHAM STEEN.

From the Library of Useful Knowledge.

The American Horse.

In the extensive territory and varied climate of the United States, several breeds of horses are found.

The *Canadian* is found principally in Canada, & the northern States. He is supposed to be of French descent, and many of the celebrated American trotters are of this breed. We will speak of some of them when we describe the paces of the horse.

The *Congestoga* horse is found in Pennsylvania and the middle states—long in the leg and light in the carcass—sometimes rising seventeen hands, used principally for the carriage; but when not too high, and with sufficient substance, useful for hunting and the saddle.

The *English* horse, with a good deal of blood, prevails in Virginia and Kentucky; and is found, to a greater or less degree, in all the states. The Americans have, at different times, imported some of the best English blood. It has been most diligently and purely preserved in the Southern States. The celebrated *Shark*, the best horse of his day, and equalled by few at any time, was the sire of the best Virginia horses; and *Tally-ho*, a son of *Highflyer*, peopled the Jerseys.

In the back-settlements, and in the south-western states, is a horse resembling the wild horse of the Pampas, already described, and evidently of the same origin.

The Flemish and Dutch Horse.—The *Flemish & Dutch* horses are large, and strongly and beautifully formed. We are indebted to them for some of the best blood of our draught-horses, and we still have frequent recourse to them for keeping up and improving the breed. They will be more particularly described when the cart-horse is spoken of.

Sheep Husbandry.

We take the following observations on Sheep Husbandry from Silliman's Journal, 1824. It is contained in a "Notice of an excursion among the White Mountains of New Hampshire, &c. with miscellaneous remarks by James Pierce."

"From their elevation and latitude, the grazing lands situated in the northern part of New England, are best adapted for sheep. The great consumption of fodder incident to long winters, so objectionable to raising of cattle, is more than compensated to the merino sheep proprietor, by an improvement in the quantity and quality of wool, which is much affected by climate. In tropical countries, sheep are *dressed* with hair—in more temperate, the wool is generally short and coarse, but longer and finer in cold regions. In Spain, two and a half pounds of wool, is the average product of their merinos, and of a quality inferior to ours—in the middle States, and valley of the Hudson, the same; on the elevated ground in the western part of Connecticut and Massachusetts—three, and in some flocks, four pounds.—In the southern and middle part of Vermont, from four to four and a half. In Maine the average is five; and in a few choice flocks, six lbs. the sheep.* The best merino wool of Europe, is from the bleak mountains of Saxony. The quantity and quality of wool is also considerably affected by the food, management and selection of flocks as nature bountifully provides a dress for all animals according to their wants. Furs are found to be good, and the staple long, in proportion to the coldness of climate.

"The northern parts of the United States and Canada, in addition to climate, have for the raising of wool, an important advantage over England, and the south of Europe, in cheapness of soil—much land being required for the support of sheep. The fee simple of good sheep farms in America, can be procured with the amount of the annual rent and taxes of the same quality of ground in England."

* They must be choice ones indeed. We should like the privilege of choosing a flock of that description. We like the compliment and —— wish 'twas true. Ed. Maine Farmer.

How to preserve pigs in good health and in good appetite during their period of fattening.

Mix with their food a few gall nuts, bruised with charcoal. We are unable to account how this operates so beneficially on the economy of the health of these animals, but we are wishful to make it public, as we have experienced the result to be decidedly good.—*British Far. Mag.*

It is known to every farmer, that hogs, when fattening in a close pen, are liable to lose their appetite, become sick and die. There are several preventives for this evil—as occasionally mixing a little sulphur with their food, giving them charcoal, rotten wood, or permitting them to root in a small yard appended to the pen. Some of these precautions are necessary.

From the Hancock Advertiser.
A short account of the aspect of the country "Down East," from Ellsworth to the Jumping Off-place—with a sketch of the Mineralogy of Washington county. (CONCLUDED.)

Eastport is a place of some importance, and as a frontier town situated at the eastern extremity of our Union, on the banks of an important river dividing two nations, it may be looked upon as a point of much interest. It is about twelve miles from the manufacturing village of Penobscot; the intervening country is broken and rugged, but there are portions of country much improved, and when unencumbered by rocks, the soil appears capable of making excellent farms. The formation appears to be of the primitive character, being a red sandstone, and granite succession of ledges, which dip to the North and West. The Sandstone is strongly impregnated with iron, the indications of which increase as you proceed towards Eastport until the rock is in some places of a dark grey color. This rock being most abundant, gives to the scenery a sombre aspect, which is heightened by the fog that prevails at certain seasons of the year.—Travellers are often impressed with an unfavorable idea of the country, when the weather is clouded, and vegetation disappeared, but no where does a purer breeze and a brighter sun, fan the cheeks of health, or glow upon more majestic scenery, than those which greet the traveller, who standing on the eminence of Fort Sullivan casts his eyes over the superb bay of Passamaquoddy, when the warm winds blow from the South West in the pleasant month of June. Eastport is situated upon an island which is connected with the main land by two bridges, one for the Eastern road, the other leading from the Island to Pleasant Point, the residence of the remnant of that once powerful tribe the Passamaquoddy Indians. These bridges are about a mile apart, the new bridge leading to Pleasant Point was constructed for the purpose of shortening the road to Calais, which town is located about twenty eight miles up the river St. Croix. The island on which Eastport is situated, is four miles in length, and about a mile in width. The town is located near the Southern end of the Island, about four miles from the bridge which connects it with the main land. The Peninsula on which the town of Lubec appears jutting out into the sea, forms a portion of the Southern side of the harbor, and with the British Island Campobello, on the East, makes an excellent port for vessels of any size. The Deer Islands lay to the North and shut out the fine view which would otherwise be had of the town of St. Andrews which lies on the opposite side of Passamaquoddy Bay.—These islands are also English, and are said to contain quantities of iron ore in a very pure state.

The town of Eastport is pleasantly located, on a gentle inclined slope, facing Eastward, and extending down to the bay. The tide rises here to an unusual height, often reaching to the extent of twenty nine feet above low water mark. The road leading to the town passes for half a mile at the foot of a high perpendicular cliff, which terminates in the promontory on which the fortifications of Fort Sullivan is situated. This cliff lies to the north of the town, and has a fine picturesque appearance. The ascent to the Fort from the town, is by sixty four wooden steps placed in the side of the bank. The barracks are in the most perfect order, every part evincing the greatest care and discipline; much credit is due those who have the charge of this department of our national policy, for the efficient state in which it is maintained. Eastport is a place of some literary celebrity, it contains a valuable public Library—a Lyceum is well supported, and several gentlemen have given proof of their powers as writers of no ordinary capacity. Their schools are in a prosperous state, and the different churches are well attended. There are two printing offices in town to one of which is attached a commodious reading room. The business of the place consists chiefly of the provincial trade, fishing, plaster business, and smuggling, which last has become an important branch of trade on lines.

Eastport may be called "the jumping-off-place" without any departure from the common application of words; placed on the extreme Eastern portion of our country we see our flag proudly waving from the summit of the natural bulwarks of Fort Sullivan—immediately opposite another nation, with different laws, customs and feelings, holds jurisdiction over the soil—a barrier lies between, not

of waters alone, but of insurmountable prejudice. The Tory Refugees who have made the province of New Brunswick their home, will not fail to transmit to their children, a share of dislike which prompted them to oppose our republican institutions and caused them to be banished from their native soil. This is the boundary line of the true 'Down East,' in the strict sense of the word, and while an American living on the banks of the St. Croix, regards with pride the free institutions of his country, let him not forget that here 'jumped off' hundreds of tories.

Temperance House is in consequence, for the present, the only place of resort for travellers in the town. We are informed that Mr. Porter is prepared to afford accommodation for all who may call upon him. The resolution to instruct the Selectmen appears to have produced a good deal of excitement in the town. The meeting at which it was adopted was a very full one, and it passed by a vote of 352 to 273. We do not perceive how the taverners can expect to obtain a reversal of this decision by the course they have adopted.—*Boston Patriot*.

Summary.

At the annual meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Winthrop, for the choice of town officers, held on Monday last, the following persons were chosen.

Gustavus A. Benson, *Moderator*.

Pliny Harris, *Town Clerk*.

John Morrill, Benjamin Robbins, Samuel Clark, *Selectmen and Assessors*.

Alexander Belcher, *Treasurer and Agent*.

Rev. David Thurston, Asbury Caldwell, Josiah Houghton, *Superintending School Committee*.

Asa Fairbanks, *Constable and Collector*.

Fire Wards—Thomas Newman, Orin Shaw, Daniel Carr, Jonathan Whiting, Peleg Benson, Jr.

The town voted to raise 2000 dollars for Highways, 620 dollars for Schools, and 800 dollars for the support of the poor and other necessary expenses.

To Correspondents.

As the Editor of the Maine Farmer has nothing to do with the business concerns of the paper—he requests all communications in regard to it, whether for publication or otherwise, directed to Wm. Notes & Co. Letters containing money or relating merely to business transactions, must be *post paid*.

EARTHQUAKE AT ST. THOMAS.

Extract from Capt. John Delesdernier's Log Book.

St. Thomas Feb. 11, 1835.

"Twenty minutes past 10 o'clock, experienced a heavy shock of an Earthquake—the shock lasted about twenty five seconds—the report one and a half minutes. At the time it commenced, I was in a long low store in company with Mr. N. Carrington. The store was composed of brick, stone and lime, and stood on made land or ground, and the shock caused the building to rise and fall like a long flat boat, riding on the waves. The pots, hams and other articles usually hung on the beams of stores, were all put in motion, swinging to and fro. The shock was also felt by Capt. Hale, of the brig Rosalba, of Baltimore, in lat 18 27, long 62 30, which lasted about one minute."

Another extract from the same.

January 22.—"Tuesday, 10 of the clock in the evening, in passing the Island of Nevis, I was spectator to a scene that surpasses all description. A sudden stream of fire burst upon our sight that astonished and delighted us. It was a broad sheet of flame illuminating the space of many miles—emitted from the volcano on the Island—in a few minutes the flame disappeared and again burst forth in one sudden and splendid column, rising from the horizon and broadening until it reached the sky and extended over the whole Island. The sight was sublime, baffling all description, I was about twenty miles from the Island, when it disappeared altogether and left us as dark as Erebus."

Boundary Gazette, Calais, March, 26.

Temperance at Worcester.—We understand that the Selectmen of Worcester, in compliance with the vote of the town, have refused licenses to tavern keepers for the retail of spirits, and in consequence the keepers of all the public houses, except Mr. Porter, of the Temperance House, have refused to accept licenses for the retail of wines, &c. taken down their signs, and locked up their houses. The

Meeting of Wool Growers.—A meeting of a number of the wool growers of the County of Franklin was held at Shelburne Falls, on the 27th ult. A corresponding committee of eleven members was appointed, who were requested to ascertain the number of fleeces raised for the market in their respective towns, and to report at an adjourned meeting on the 20th of May. The Franklin Mercury states, that the proceedings of the meeting are preparatory to the establishment of a general wool market, to be held in some central place in the wool growing districts.—*Boston Patriot*.

Steam Boat Bangor.—The Bangor Daily Whig states that the Bangor arrived at Frankfort on Monday last, with about 80 passengers, and that they would leave there on her return with 180.

Appointments by the President.—Benjamin Renshaw, to be Consul for the port of Laguayre, in the Republic of Venezuela, in the place of John Y. A. Williamson.

Joseph Cullen, to be Consul for the Island of Teneriff, in the place of Payton Gay.

Samuel Haight, to be Consul for the port of Campeche in Mexico, in the place of Henry Perrine.

The Sea Serpent.—Capt. Shibles, of the brig Mannegan, of Thomaston, from Boston for New Orleans, which arrived here on Saturday last, states that he saw when about nine or ten miles from Race Point light, what he as well as the whole crew, supposed to be a Sea Serpent—he could distinctly see it with the naked eye, but to be certain he took his glass and saw his eyes, neck and head, which was about as large as a barrel—the neck had something that looked like a mane upon the top of it;—several times he run his head seven or eight feet above the water, and for thirty or forty minutes he swam backward and forward with great swiftness. There were two other vessels near, the crews of which were in the rigging looking at the same object. Capt. S. states that he should think it was 200 or 250 feet long, and that his head, neck and tail, and his motion in the water, was exactly like those of a snake; every time he put his head out of water, he made a noise similar to that of steam escaping from the boiler of a steam boat.—*Gloucester Democrat*.

Wild Animals.—The forests of this State still abound in numerous species of wild animals, such as the Moose, Deer, Caribou, Loupervier, Lunkasoose, and many others—most of them valuable for food and for their skins. The Lunkasoose (the orthography of the word is arbitrary) is an animal of which we have only heard recently; but tradition says, that a ferocious animal, of huge size, and with a mane like a lion, has actually been seen to come to the borders of the river, and the lumbermen say that they have heard him in the woods, roaring most lustily. The Indians, too talk about the 'Lunkasoose,' and they are conclusive evidence in such matters. A few days since two large Moose were seen quietly travelling in the road near Orono—they occasionally left the track for the woods, but the great depth of snow soon forced them back again. We believe they were pursued and caught.

The Deer which are plentiful in this region, usually herd together. A short time since some lumbermen came upon a "yard" containing nine of these poor fellows—whose fleetness is of no use to them when there are four or five feet of snow upon the ground—when discovered, they ploughed away the snow immediately about them, and prepared to defend themselves with the utmost desperation.—*Bangor Daily Whig*.

At the March session of the Circuit Court, and Oyer and Terminer of the county of Herkimer, N. Y., Lydia Foster recovered from John English, for breach of marriage, \$1,000. The defendant was proved to be worth \$8,000.

Marriages.

In this town, on Thursday evening, April 2d, by Rev. Josiah Houghton, Mr. JOHN LOVERING to Miss PRISCILLA C. Wood, daughter of Dea. Enoch Wood.

In Keesville, N. Y. Master Edward Shallon, aged 15, to Miss Susan Stevens, aged 13.

Deaths.

In this town, on Monday last, Mr. Daniel O. Allen, aged about 33.

In Wiscasset, Mrs. Sarah Clark, aged 75.

In Waldoboro', Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Christian Caler, aged 60.

In Biddeford, Caleb Locke, Esq. Counsellor at Law, of Gardiner, aged 33.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 30.

Reported for the Boston Patriot.

At market 310 Beef Cattle, 10 pairs Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, 210 Sheep, and 450 Swine—about 40 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—The Cattle at market today were of a better quality than last week; consequently more were sold at our highest quotations; an equal quality brought corresponding prices. We quote the same. One yoke, fed by Mr. Samuel Childs, of Deerfield, very fine and heavy, were taken at a high price. Also, 4 or 6 others which were sold by the "lump," all of which were better than has been at market before this season; a few others at something above our quotations, (say 12 a 25c); prime at 33 a 34s 6d; good at 30 a 32s 6d; thin at 24 a 28s.

Working Oxen—We noticed sales at \$64, 70 and \$85.

Cows and Calves—No sales noticed.

Sheep—One lot at \$5 each, the only sale made known to us.

Swine—One lot 5 1-8 a 6 1-8; one at 4 3-4 and 5 3-4; also one entire lot 3-5 barrows at 5 1-8; at retail, small Shoats 6 a 7; large 1-2 to 1c less.

Black Morgan—From Vermont.

THAT champion of Morgan Horses will stand for the use of Mares the ensuing season at the following places, viz: at A. Lane's Stable in Wayne Village, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; at Seth Beal's Stable at North Turner, on Tuesdays; and at Readfield Corner on Thursdays of each week, to commence the first week in May, and end the first week in July.

BLACK MORGAN was sired by the famous Horse Sherman Morgan; and is thought by good judges to be the most perfect horse ever sired by that noted horse.

Specimens of his stock may be seen at either of the above named places, and those in favor of improving their breed of Horses are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

TERMS.—Four Dollars by the Season or six dollars to ensure a foal, one dollar down and five dollars when the mare proves with foal; all favors gratefully acknowledged by the subscribers.

H. W. OWEN,
LEMUER BARTLETT.

Wayne, March 31, 1835.

Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the farm upon which he now lives in Winthrop. Said farm is two miles from the village and about eight miles from Augusta, and was formerly known by the name of the *Stephen Pullen Farm*. It contains 100 acres, and is conveniently divided into tillage, pasture, mowing and wood land. It is well watered—has near the house a good spring and two good wells of water. About 25 acres are first rate brook intervalle. There is annually cut upon the farm about 35 tons of hay, 25 of it of the first quality. There is also about 8 acres of second growth Sugar maples, affording an excellent chance for the manufacture of maple sugar—probably 2000 or more trees now ready for tapping. The whole is offered on reasonable terms—one half of the purchase money down, and the remainder in good security in three annual payments.

WM. H. BEARCE.

Winthrop, April 8, 1835.

Anti-Slavery.

An Address before the Winthrop Anti-Slavery Society by Rev. Mr. Caldwell may be expected on Thursday 16th inst. (Fast Day) at half past four o'clock, P.M. at Rev. Mr. Thurston's meeting house. All are invited to come and hear.

Winthrop, April 7, 1835.

THE
New York Lady's Companion,

DEVOTED TO

Original and selected tales, sketches, stories, arts, sciences, amusements, fashions, and every description of Polite Literature.

The selections will be made with taste and judgment, from the most celebrated and distinguished English, French and German Periodicals on a plan that will be at once agreeable, entertaining and interesting, and at such a low price, that it can be obtained by every class of readers. This publication will be of that nature which will ensure its success to every branch of the community, and all articles will be of a moral, pleasing and instructive nature.

It will be issued on the 15th of every month, stitched on a colored cover, printed on good paper, with new and handsome type; and contain from forty to fifty large octavo pages, which will form at the close of the year two uncommon large volumes for the small sum of THREE dollars per annum, payable in advance; the last number of each volume will be accompanied by a beautiful engraved title page and index.—The work will occasionally be embellished with splendid drawings and engravings.

The advantages arising from the above publication will be easily conceived,—containing by far a greater quantity of reading, than could in any other way be brought together in one form and in regular and standard manner, which is far preferable to keeping Scrap Books and ALBUMS, or preserving every piece that is interesting to the reader; whereas in the proposed publication, all can be preserved alike and in a suitable style for binding; and thus not only do credit to the library of the Philosopher, but add greatly to the knowledge and amusement of every branch of the present generation.

A publication on this plan has never been attempted in New York, although many of a similar nature have been long established in our sister cities with great success; the Publishers therefore begs to assure the public, that his arrangements are such that he hopes to meet the patronage of an enlightened and discriminating community.

Several gentlemen of known literary talent have generously tendered their assistance to enable the Publisher to accomplish his object in commencing the "New York Lady's Companion."

All those splendid sketches that have gained such celebrity in France and Italy, will be translated and re-printed in the columns of this monthly periodical. The great range of materials the publisher has already in his power, together with the assistance offered, will enable him to present to the public such a work as he hopes will meet their approbation, and he asks only for the support, the merits of the publication may entitle him.

Subscriptions received at No. 58 Wall street up stairs—where letters may be addressed to the subscriber (post paid).

** Post Masters and others becoming agents for this work, are required to remit only \$2 50 to the publisher for each subscriber. Persons furnishing five subscribers and forwarding the amount of subscription, \$15, will be entitled to the work free for one year.

Agents and others are requested to transmit the names of subscribers by the 20th of April, and the price of subscription on the receipt of the first number, or the second will not be forwarded.

Advertisements will be inserted on the cover, on reasonable terms. WM. W. SNOWDEN.
New York, Feb. 25th, 1835.

Notice.

Whereas my son, PHINEHAS HARMON FOSS, has left me without my consent. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting. Any person employing said boy, I shall claim so much of his wages as the law allows in such cases.

PHINEHAS FOSS.

Livermore, April 1, 1835.

The Northern Shepherd,

For sale at this office.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, April 1, 1835.

Austin Alden	Joshua Millet
William Brown	Isaac N. Metcalf
Martin Cushing	Mary Jane Otis
Lemuel Capen	Charles Pinkham (2)
Cordelia E. Danforth	Eliphalet and Nathan
Sarah Dearborn	Packard
Daniel McDuffie (2)	Ebenezer Packard
Joseph Fellows	Aaron Palmer
Oliver Foster	Charles Robbins
Nathan Foster	John W. H. Rogers
Hannah Foster	Russel Shaw
Daniel A. Fairbanks	Samuel Shaw
Abigail Gilson	Ephraim K. Smart
Joseph Haselton	Benjamin Stevens
Lorane Higgins	Benjamin Southworth
Rev. J. Houghton	Albert G. Scott (2)
E. W. Hawk	Amasa Tinkham
Sally Kimball, care of Nathl Kimball	David Titus
J. Litchfield	Eliza Williams
Gorham Luce	Samuel Wood (2)
	Joel White, Jr.

GEO. W. STANLEY, Post Master.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Tuesday of March, A. D. 1835,

LLOYD THOMAS, Executor of the last will and testament of HUSHAI THOMAS, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of April, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy.

Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.

Notice.

S. CHANDLER has removed to the Store opposite the Factory. Calculating on building a Store, he is disposed to sell what goods he has on hand *low*, and very many at cost. He respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call.

Winthrop, April 8, 1835.

SAW MILL.

THE subscriber having hired the Saw Mill belonging to the Winthrop Manufacturing Company, would give notice that the same is in complete order for sawing, and solicits a share of patronage. C. B. MORTON.

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Plants, &c.

NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton, Ms. Five and a half miles from Boston, by the Western Avenue—half a mile from the Worcester Railroad.

The Fruit Trees include the finest kinds of New Flemish Pears;—Also Apples, Cherries, Peaches, plums, Nectarines, Apricots, Almonds, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, and Mulberries, including the Chinese Mulberry, or MORUS MULTICAULIS; Strawberries, Figs, &c., Selections from the best varieties known. The Ornamental Trees and Plants alone, comprise one thousand varieties, the most beautiful known; these include Horse Chesnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, Scotch Larch, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Snow-balls, Lilacs, Honeysuckles, &c. &c. &c.—Superb China and Hardy Roses, Herbaceous Flowering Plants, Peonies, and splendid Double Dahlias.

Trees and Plants, when ordered, are selected and labelled with due precaution and care, and securely packed and duly forwarded from Boston by land or sea. Transportation gratis to the City.

All orders left with DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop who is Agent, will be in like manner promptly attended to.—Catalogues gratis, on application.

Lost,

A Silver ever pointed PENCIL. The finder will much oblige the owner by leaving it at this office.

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

Spring---a Scene.

Upon that rock that broken rock I clung,
To me it was a scene of awful wonder;
Its massive broken fragments had been flung
Along the ground; all spake the work of thunder,
Whose fiery bolt, hurled by a hand whose power
Had with an equal ease torn solid worlds asunder,
In mighty wrath, had dashed it in an hour.

From thence not far away, a brook meandered,
A thing of life it seemed, whose voice was sweet,
And nature tongued, as if from heaven it wandered;
O'er which the morning beams, with golden feet,
Tread light and free, as if they revelled there—
Like joy's blest hours, which passing gay and fleet,
Drive from the heart each fear and anxious care.

Between the two a low lain vail was spread,
Where Spring had passed the dewy nights of May,
And left behind her mats of white and red.—
So fond of show, she hung on every spray
A bud or blossom, which with moon-beams seemed
To sleep awhile, but shone amid the day,
Like flowers on trees immortal which had never
dreamed.

And afar off, the ocean waves were rolling,
Their notes the dark blue waters swept along,
As if they were the Winter's death knell tolling,
And bade their own free Summer come along;
A thousand suns seemed bathing in the billow,
Or dancing to the ocean's morning song,
Where just before, the night had slumbered on her
pillow.

CRITO.

Female Faith.

BY MISS L. E. LANDON.

She loved you when the sunny light
Of bliss was on your brow;
That bliss has sunk in sorrow's night,
And yet—she loves you now.

She loved you when your joyous tone
Taught every heart to thrill;
The sweetness of that tongue is gone,
And yet—she loves you still.

She loved you when proudly stept,
The gayest of the gay;
That pride the blight of time has swept,
Unlike her love away.

She loved you when your home and heart
Of fortune's smile could boast;
She saw that smile decay—depart—
And then she loved you most.

Oh, such the generous faith that grows
In woman's gentle breast;
'Tis like that star that stays and glows
Alone in night's dark vest;

That stays because each other ray
Has left the lonely shore,
And that the wanderer on his way
Then wants her light the more.

Miscellany.

Learning a Trade.

There are many people who dislike the name of *mechanic* and who would, rather than put their children to an honest trade, tug hard at their business and live sparingly for the sake of giving them a college education. They think meanly of him who wears the leather apron, and is not dressed up in finery and show. This we believe is the reason why there are so many *pettifoggers* and vagabonds in the world. Many a son has been sent to college with the expectation of his parents highly excited, but like the fable of the mountain,

he only produced a mouse. We think highly of our colleges and literary institutions, and rejoice to see them prosper; but we are more pleased to see an individual's mind turned in a right current. There are hundreds of lawyers who would have made better mechanics; and have obtained a more comfortable livelihood. And we have no doubt, there are many mechanics who would stand high at the bar, had they been blessed with a liberal education. But if a child have talents, they will not remain hid; and no matter what his trade or profession is, they will sooner or later burst forth. There are many distinguished individuals in the literary world who were bred to mechanical trades. Many of the editors of our best conducted journals were mechanics and do credit to the stations they occupy. And our mechanics too, generally speaking, are the most industrious part of the community. They are almost always busily employed. But it is apt to be otherwise with professional men. They are often dilatory, lazy. It is an effort for them to bend their minds to a difficult pursuit. They are well informed because they spend much of their time in reading, but this is an unprofitable business, unless we have some definite object in view.

In these remarks we wish it not to be understood that we think lightly of professional men generally; for we do not. We wish to address ourselves particularly to those parents who are hesitating what occupation to give their children. Are they ingenious, fond of mechanical pursuits? Give them a trade. Do they love to study, and cannot give their attention to anything else? Send them to college. Let your children choose themselves what trade or profession they will follow; and what they select will generally prove the most advantageous in the end. But never think a trade too humble for your son to work at, nor a profession too important for him to acquire. Let every parent pursue this course with his children and we are confident there would be less unhappiness and misery in the world. You can never force a trade or a profession upon a child; it must be natural to him. A disregard for a child's inclination in this respect has often proved his ruin, or at least, unfitted him for the duties of life.—*Boston Mechanic*.

New-England Seed Store.

At the Agricultural and Horticultural Warehouse connected with the New-England Farmer the subscriber continues the Seed Establishment, and now offers to dealers, Gardeners, and the public generally an unrivalled collection of

GARDEN, GRASS, AND FLOWER SEEDS, comprising unusual fine varieties and of undoubtedly quality and vitality—being raised under the particular direction and expressly for the establishment.

Garden Seeds in boxes assorted for dealers from 10 to 100 dollars each.—Also in pounds, halves and quarters at very moderate prices.

Boxes of Seeds containing a good assortment for private gardens at \$3 each.

300 to 400 choice varieties of **FLOWER SEEDS** in 6 cent papers—20 papers for \$1.00.

Grass Seeds at the lowest market prices at Wholesale and Retail.

Fruit and Ornamental TREES, Grape Vines, Plants and Roots supplied at one day's notice.

Just published a Catalogue of 80 pages which will be sent gratis to customers.

Jan. 21. GEO. C. BARRETT.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office—**THE NORTHERN SHEPHERD**, being a Report of a Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, upon the Diseases and Management of Sheep.

Small Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has obtained licence, as a common Victualler. Those who are market men, with horses, and travellers who are willing to receive civil treatment, with a very plain style, in victualing, lodging and horse keeping, with a moderate bill, will please give him a call. They can then judge whether he is worthy of further patronage. He may be found a few steps from Esquire Wood's Corner, and from Mr. Pitts' Corner, opposite the old Hay Scales, on Bowdoin Street.

CHARLES ROBBINS.

Winthrop, Feb'y 3, 1835.

The New-Yorker.

On Saturday the 21st of March, will be issued the first number of the second vol. of **THE NEW YORKER**; and the publishers trust this early announcement will attract the seasonable attention of all those who may choose to commence their subscriptions at that time.

The New-Yorker will continue to preserve the general character which has thus far secured it the approval of a steadily and rapidly increasing patronage, and a popularity commensurate with the sphere of its circulation. The peculiarities of its plan were adopted after much reflection; and we have not learned that its prominent features have failed in a single point to receive the approbation of its patrons and the public. The paper will continue to be arranged as follows:

I. Literary Department—Embracing the whole outer form of the paper, and presenting twelve ample columns of *Reviews of New Publications, Original and Selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Anecdotes, &c. &c.* The original contributions to this department are regularly and promptly paid for; and in addition to the many writers who have favored us with articles during the past year, and whose essays will continue to enrich our columns, we have the promise of assistance from others whose names are already well known to their countrymen. We do not parade these names, as is the fashion of some; but we confidently appeal to the experience of the past year as affording an earnest of our zealous, untiring, and we trust not altogether unsuccessful exertions to render the literary character of the New Yorker inferior to that of no journal of its class in this country.

II. Political Intelligence.—In this department alone does the New Yorker present an anomaly in the history of the newspaper press of the Union. Our plan embraces the collection of every important item of political intelligence—whatever be its character and bearing—in the language of historical record, and with the strictest regard to the preservation of an unquestioned neutrality between the contending parties, opinions and sectional divisions existing in the country. The Editor refers with a proud satisfaction to the fact, that throughout the past year, he has presented a minute and circumstantial account of all the elections which have taken place in the several States, during an eminently ardent and excited canvass, without once incurring the censure or even the exception of any political journal. And, while he reserves to himself the right of commenting briefly but freely on the topics of the day, and of offering such suggestions as the aspect of the times may seem to require, he yet holds himself pledged that such remarks shall not interfere, in any material degree, with the views, the doctrines or the prospects of any political party. He cherishes the confident expectation, that the files of the New Yorker will hereafter be referred to for the truth of any controverted statement regarding the results of elections, &c. &c. since its establishment, with mutual deference and with entire conviction of absolute certainty.

III. General Intelligence.—Consisting of Foreign and Domestic News. Literary Items, Statistics, Brief Notices of the Drama, &c.

However it may be the fortune of others to obtain the confidence and patronage of the public, on the credit of prospective improvements and future excellence, the publishers are content to rest their claims to public consideration distinctly on what they have already accomplished, and respectfully invite the patrons of American literature to examine their journal and judge what it **WILL BE** from what it **IS**.

When it is considered that no periodical of like character for originality and variety of literary contents, comprehensiveness of plan, and the amount of matter weekly presented has ever been attempted in this country at a less price than three to five dollars per annum, the publishers trust they will not be deemed presumptuous in expressing the hope that their journal will attract the attention, even if it should not secure the favor of the patrons of American literature.

H. GREELEY & CO.

Office No. 20 Nassau st, New York.

CONDITIONS.

The **NEW YORKER** will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of the best quality, and afforded to patrons in city or country, at **TWO DOLLARS** per annum **PAYABLE IN ADVANCE**. The experience of the past year admonishes us to regard the advance payment from distant subscribers as an indispensable condition. When, from peculiar circumstances, payment is delayed till the expiration of the quarter, fifty cents will be added. Any person remitting ten dollars free of charge to us, shall receive six copies for one year, and in the same proportion for a larger number. **P. Masters and others** are respectfully requested to interest themselves in our behalf, with the assurance that the best possible terms will be afforded them.

Notice.

The subscriber will have a prime assortment of **WOODWARD'S** make **PLOUGHES** in season for use this spring. Also a number of **Single Horse Waggons**. He expects **Mr. STONE** to work with him, and will pay particular attention to horse shoeing. Other branches of custom work done up in good style at short notice.

Please give us a call.

Yours, &c.

Winthrop, March 12, 1835.

H. GOULD.